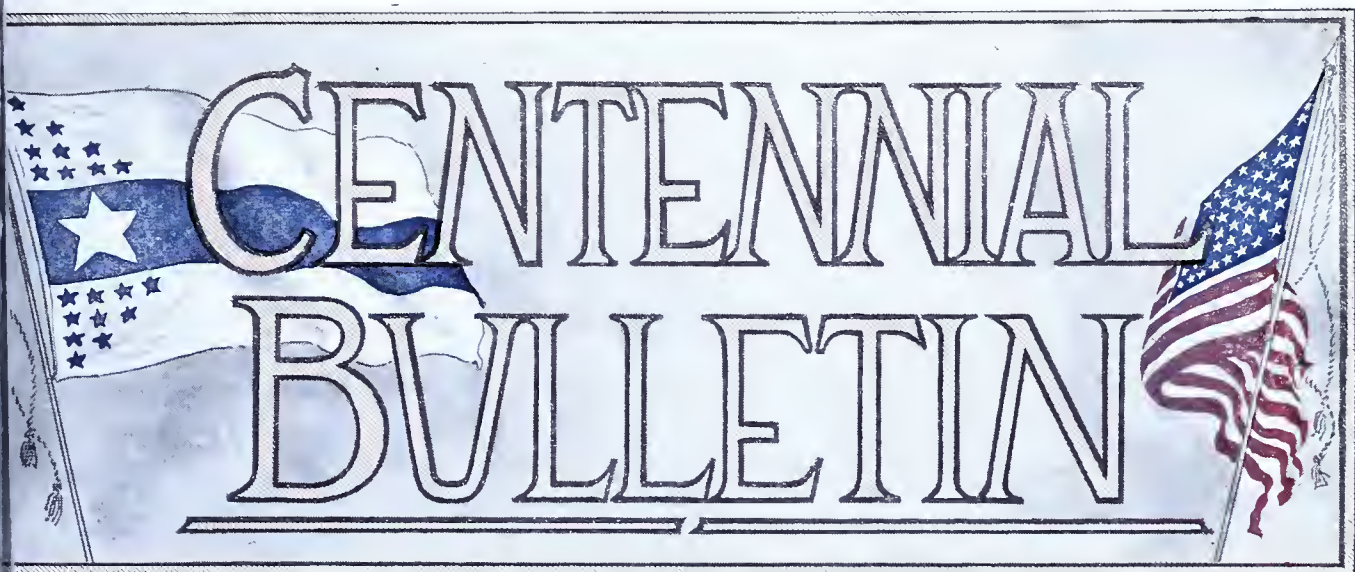




CENTENNIAL BULLETIN

THIS CELEBRATION under the auspices of the Centennial Commission ought to be one of the most virile, one of the most persuasive and one of the most powerful of all the patriotic agencies which we of Illinois can invoke at this time.—Governor Frank O. Lowden.

IT WAS TWO CITIZENS OF ILLINOIS—Lincoln and Grant—who completed the work begun by Washington and Hamilton, cemented forever the discordant elements of the Union and made the title “American Citizen” honored and revered throughout the world.—Former Governor Joseph W. Fifer.

THE CITIZENS of no State in this great Republic have better reasons to celebrate their State’s centennial than have the citizens of Illinois. Within a hundred years she has advanced from a sparsely settled frontier State, having a population less than the city of Springfield has to-day, to the third rank among the states of the Union.—Former Governor Edward F. Dunne.

BEFORE ILLINOIS shall be one hundred years old, in this mighty year, the one hundredth year of her statehood, she will face the greatest obligation and opportunity of her existence, and she will be worthy of it.—Former Governor Richard Yates.

BEGINNING with Shadrach Bond and ending with Frank O. Lowden there never has been a governor of Illinois that could not stand among the governors of the other commonwealths of the country and in the sight of his constituents and give a fair account of himself.—Senator Lawrence Y. Sherman.

ILLINOIS CENTENNIAL COMMISSION

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Dr. Edward Bowe, Jacksonville
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Centennial Bulletin

Number 3. SPRINGFIELD, ILLINOIS, DECEMBER, 1917.

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The Centennial Year Begun

ILLINOIS has entered her **Centennial Year**. December 3, 1917, marked the ninety-ninth anniversary of her formal admission into the Union and the beginning of her one-hundredth year of Statehood. Just as the entire year 1818 was occupied in organizing and perfecting a state government, so throughout 1918 we shall commemorate the hundredth anniversary of those historic events.

The great meeting held at the State Capital on December 3, furnished conclusive evidence that the people of Illinois appreciate the wonderful opportunity which the Centennial affords for a state-wide, patriotic observance. Representatives from fifty-eight counties of the State were in attendance, from Rockford and Freeport on the north to Cairo on the south, and from Rock Island and Quincy on the west to Danville on the east. The Senate Chamber was crowded at the afternoon conference, and the most intense interest was manifested throughout. The spirit of this great meeting was a deep appreciation of the service and sacrifice of those who have made illustrious the history of Illinois, and a solemn pride in her glorious achievements.

The banquet in the evening was a remarkable gathering. The attendance was so far beyond expectations that it taxed the resources of the management to care for the throng of people from all over the State who sought admittance. Governor Frank O. Lowden presided, and the speakers were Senator L. Y. Sherman, and Ex-Governors Joseph W. Fifer, Edward F. Dunne and Richard Yates. Ex-Governor Charles S. Deneen had accepted an invitation to be present but was detained, and telegraphed his regrets. The wonderful story of Illinois was eloquently told, and every address was thrillingly patriotic. It is not too much to say that everyone who left the banquet hall that night after the singing of "Illinois" at the close, went away imbued with a renewed spirit of patriotic devotion, and proud to belong to a State that has made such rich contributions to the Nation and to the world.

As the representatives from the different counties of the State departed after the Illinois Day meeting, each one gave assurance that his county would fittingly observe the Centennial some time during the Centennial year. The locality that fails to take some part will neglect a great opportunity.

The Afternoon Conference.

DR. OTTO L. SCHMIDT, Chairman of the Centennial Commission, presided at the afternoon session in the Senate Chamber, which was opened by an address by Mrs. Jessie Palmer Weber, Secretary of the Commission, on the celebration at the State Capital. She explained that there would be several features during the year 1918.

"Perhaps the first thing will be the celebration of Lincoln's birth," Mrs. Weber said. "That is international, a world-wide affair, and the observance

in Springfield will be, as usual, under the auspices of the Lincoln Centennial Association, but we will have our part in it.

"On the eighteenth of April, which is the one hundredth anniversary of the approval of the enabling act by Congress which authorized the frontier territory of Illinois to frame a constitution and government, we hope that the wonderful statues of Lincoln and Douglas may be unveiled. However, that is not exactly within the jurisdiction of the Centennial Commission. It belongs properly to the Department of Public Works and Buildings, of which Judge Puterbaugh is the head, our Commission having an advisory part. The State Historical Society has planned to have its annual meeting about that time and representatives will be invited from the Historical Societies of the old Northwest Territory and of Virginia and of such states as are closely allied with us.

"Then there will be the State Fair which is to be a Centennial Fair and Exposition. The educational features of this have been worked out. The Fair will be very elaborate and will be managed by the State Fair Board, with the cooperation of all of us.

"This morning at a meeting at the Governor's Mansion, presided over by the Governor and attended by the Justices of the Supreme Court, the State officers, the joint Legislative Centennial Advisory Committee and the Centennial Commission, it was decided to invite the President to attend the celebration in Springfield on October 5th. That is the one hundredth anniversary of the meeting of the first General Assembly of the State of Illinois. On the 6th of October, one hundred years ago, our first Governor was inaugurated. Now, that date will come on Sunday, and so it was planned this morning that the official celebration—the great day that we want to have stand out to be remembered by our children and grandchildren—will be on Saturday the 5th, at which time we hope to lay the cornerstone of the Centennial Memorial Building. It was decided that the President of the United States, as I have said, and the governor of each state in the Union are to be invited. This will be a national celebration.

"Besides the cornerstone laying on that date, there will be a wonderful pageant. This pageant we hope may be so beautiful and so artistic and so true that all who see it will be proud of it. We hope that it will be unforgettable—that it will appeal to your aesthetic ideas and to your historical instinct, and in every way round out beautifully and completely the celebration. We can see this pioneer State as it rises from the camp fire of the hunter and takes its proud place among the galaxy of sister states, and we have every reason to be proud of its history.

"These, briefly, are the plans for the great day and this will take place after the State celebrations are nearly over and after we have learned so much from the patriotism of all our schools, all our churches, and all our clubs, which will have celebrated. We hope that our minds will be so thrilled and so exalted that we shall come to Springfield for this great celebration and make it a memorable one, worthy of our pioneers."

The State-wide Celebration.

REV. ROYAL W. ENNIS of Mason City, a member of the Commission and chairman of the Committee on State-wide Organization, discussed briefly what has been done in preparing the State for the celebration. He said:

"I am quite sure that it will not be possible for all of us to be in Springfield next year upon the 5th of October, but if we are not, we can be at our homes, and we all want to see that our local communities have a part in this great Centennial Celebration. It is the purpose of the Centennial Commission to have Illinois ablaze, during 1918, from one end of the State to the other and from one side to the other with our Centennial Celebrations, and as the various counties have interested themselves in the work up to the

present, we feel assured that when the proper time comes there will be a celebration commensurate with the intelligence and the patriotism of the people of the State.

"It is apparent to you all that we cannot gather together six millions of people at any one time or at any one place for the Celebration, and hence, in order to make it possible for the people of this State to have a part, we are endeavoring to organize in every county a county Centennial organization which will have charge of the general work in that particular community.

"That does not mean, necessarily, that there will simply be one county celebration, but through this county organization celebrations may be had in the various parts of the county, in every city of any size, and we want these celebrations to reach to the very last school house in every county. When we place our finger upon the public schools of the State of Illinois we have placed our finger upon the heart and the very life of this great Nation of ours. We are trying particularly to interest the schools, and in this we have the enthusiastic cooperation of the Superintendent of Public Instruction and of the heads of the private schools throughout the State.

"It is our firm conviction that when the end of 1918 shall have come, we shall have had a celebration that will be a credit to our great State and to its loyalty and patriotism.

"And so, I thank you, this afternoon, ladies and gentlemen, for what you have done in your particular counties. I am quite sure that you will see to it that in your own several counties there shall be something which will stand as a living memorial of the fact that Illinois was one hundred years old in 1918. We are emphasizing the fact that there should be something of a permanent character left as a memorial in each county."

Mr. Rennick on "Illinois."

A STIRRING address was made by Percival G. Rennick of Peoria on the history of Illinois and the achievements of the early pioneers.

"How rich we are in the memories of the past!" Mr. Rennick said. "How rich we are in traditions and the legends of old! Yes, rich in history as the valley of the Nile is rich in its fertility; rich in history as all the mines of the world are rich in their precious metals! Rich in great men and great deeds!

"It seems to me that the various localities may celebrate their history, on the one hundredth anniversary of the State, in their own way, there is so much local history. I suppose if we were strictly technical in the progress of the century and the century's growth, we should begin with 1818, yet the history of many localities began very much farther back than that.

"Take the coming of the old Frenchmen. I will not call the roll of these patriotic old Frenchmen. There are many towns in the State of Illinois directly connected with their coming. At this stage of history it is so wonderful to remember that Illinois in days past has traced its history back to France and Canada, that it was the Canadian French that discovered and explored Illinois, that they came here and built their communities, and that to-day the boys of Illinois alongside the Canadians are going back again to connect the history of Illinois with the history of France and to help to bring liberty to that down-trodden land.

"If I had the time I would like to trace the coming of the old French, not because you do not know it, but because you do. The old story that was told under the rose bush many years ago sounds just as good and just as sweet to some members of your family to-day. So if we may dwell upon these stories again, I might tell about the coming of those brave old Frenchmen; how they came down through the lakes and down through Illinois and finally down to the Mississippi.

"And if I were taking another period for a celebration, I know of another character. He was old fashioned; he was strong in body and soul; he was a God-fearing man that believed in individual liberty and in individual right, and whose song has not been sufficiently sung. But when the future historian shall look back one hundred, two hundred, three hundred years, at the great characters that have been produced and the great works which have been wrought, he will write down in bold letters the name of the Old Pioneer. He was a strong man—yes, he may have been old fashioned but he builded so well!

"If I were to take another period I would take that period of the volunteer soldier, and I think in some communities there might be a great celebration, where they have no other tradition than the going out of those thousands and thousands of men in the day of '61-'65, to keep our flag floating over free men and to help to keep the Nation one and inseparable."

The Round Table Discussion.

IN introducing the round table discussion, Hugh S. Magill, Jr., Director of the Centennial Celebration, spoke briefly on the character of the celebration. He called attention to the fact that the idea of the Centennial had been born in the Senate Chamber where the meeting was being held, and that from its inception it had been the intention that the people of Illinois should come to an appreciation of her wonderful history, and then express that appreciation in a great state-wide celebration.

"Plans were made in the early days of the Commission for a great celebration here at the State Capital and also for celebrations throughout the State in every county and in every community," Mr. Magill said. "We fully realize now that the all-absorbing subject of first importance is the winning of this war. The Commission has very carefully considered the relation of the Centennial observance to the present world war, and it is the unanimous opinion of the members that the observance should be held. We feel, in fact, that it is more important that this Centennial observance should be held under present conditions than in normal times of peace. The Governor and other State officers share with us this conviction. The Celebration must, however, be suited to the spirit of the times. Every observance should be intensely patriotic in character and give expression to the noblest and loftiest sentiment of the people of Illinois.

"We cannot study the history of Illinois and appreciate the heroic service and unselfish devotion of those who have builded our commonwealth without being inspired with a deeper spirit of devotion to the principles of liberty and justice which our fathers so nobly upheld. Glorious has been the history of Illinois! We have a great record to live up to, which is a challenge to us of to-day. The spirit of Illinois, the spirit of a State that gave to the nation and to the world the greatest exponent of world democracy that the world has ever known, the spirit of all the great souls whose names illumine the pages of our State's history, the spirit of the unknown and uncrowned heroes and heroines who have toiled and struggled and wrought throughout the past century, call to us in this great world crisis to meet bravely every demand and show ourselves worthy of the priceless heritage which is ours.

"Reference has already been made to the unveiling of the great statue of Abraham Lincoln next spring as a particular feature of the Celebration here at the State Capital. I want to leave with you just one thought in connection with this event. I will put it in the form of a question. Do you know of any spot in all the world better suited as a place to give expression to the hopes, the aspirations, the resolutions of the free people of the world who are struggling to-day for world democracy and for the preservation of the sacred rights of humanity, than here in the home of Abraham Lincoln

and at the unveiling of a statue erected by Illinois to commemorate his service to the State, the Nation and the world? I think it is not too much to expect that there may be delivered on this occasion by some great statesman who is entitled to speak for the allied nations of the world, one of the greatest orations of all time.

"I want to say just a word, too, regarding the Centennial Memorial Building. All the archives of the State shall be housed in this building. Here will be kept the records of the five or six hundred Revolutionary soldiers whose dust is mingled with the soil of Illinois; here the record of every brave soul who has ever gone out from this State in defense of his country; the record of those heroes of the Civil War who offered the full measure of devotion that 'Government of the People, by the People and for the People, might not perish from the earth.' And here also shall be kept a record of every gallant young man of Illinois who is going forth to-day and offering his life in support of the same principles of freedom and humanity. This Memorial Building, which will be begun during our Centennial year, shall stand through all time as a memorial to our hundred years of statehood and as a monument to the memory of all who have upheld the honor of Illinois and of our Nation.

"Through all the county and local celebrations there should run the story of our State, but each celebration should emphasize also its particular local history. Thus every observance will be a celebration of our State's anniversary and because of the great variety of local history, each observance will have its own particular atmosphere and local interest. Your local celebrations may be held any time during the Centennial year and may be associated with whatever event or gathering may best suit your convenience. Homecomings and soldiers' reunions, chautauquas and county fairs, or any other occasion for a large patriotic gathering may be selected as the time for your local celebration. If you have not already formed a county Centennial organization, you should do so at once. You should begin to lay your plans and outline your program. Our Commission will give you every assistance possible."

Local Organizations.

HORACE H. BANCROFT, Assistant Director, followed Mr. Magill with a brief discussion of his experiences throughout the State in organizing for county celebrations. He said:

"I have been charged by Director Magill to go out into the State and explain to the various counties the conception that the Commission has, not only of the state-wide celebration, but of the part that each county should play in the program outlined for the next twelve months. I have said to you that patriotism is a blind and irrational impulse unless it is founded upon a knowledge of the blessings that we enjoy and the privileges that we propose to defend; that a great national character is forged not only by mutual successes, but also by mutual sufferings such as we are called upon to endure at this time.

"I have tried to make clear one other point: that democracy makes its demand of obligation as well as its demand of opportunity, and that to-day, in this great State of Illinois, in the one hundredth year of its statehood, we are called upon as a people not only in our State character, but in our several respective communities and counties to pay this obligation of democracy of which Abraham Lincoln was the great exponent.

"I believe that we will meet this opportunity, in the various counties of the State, from time to time, from month to month, in 1918 until there will be such a grand swell of patriotism up and down the State that when we come to the great State Celebration in the city of Abraham Lincoln, there will be spread throughout the land, from this wonderful State of Illinois, such

inspiration and such patriotism that it will add luster to the glory of the great commonwealth that we all love.

"What have I said relative to the organization in the various counties? What can you do? Have you a chautauqua in your county? Have you a county fair organization? Have you an historical society? Can you have a Centennial Day in connection with your County Fair? Can you have a Centennial Day in connection with your chautauqua? Can you mark an historic spot? Can you not secure the cooperation of your fraternal order? Can you not go to your Bar Association and say: 'Gentlemen, what great men in the legal profession have gone out from this county?' Can you not say to your fraternal organization: 'Will you furnish a part of the Centennial program,' and then can you not go to the schools, who are so willing to cooperate in things of this kind, and can you not go to the children, the art director, the physical director, and the other instructors and ask them for their cooperation? Can you not in the early months of 1918 so formulate your program that you will be able to contribute something that will be patriotic in character?

"As Director Magill so well said: the Centennial Celebration in time of peace would be patriotic. Let us in the various counties of the State make it ultra-patriotic in the celebration that we give at this time."

Centennial Publicity.

SUGGESTIONS for the securing of publicity for local celebrations were made by Halbert O. Crews, Manager of Publicity. He said in part:

"A few months ago there was an impression, as Mr. Magill has pointed out, that it would be improper to hold the Centennial Celebration during the war. This impression was due largely to a mistaken idea of the significance of the Celebration. People thought of it as an entertainment for the amusement of the crowd. Senator Magill and the members of the Commission saw the necessity for correcting this impression, and in all of the addresses on the Celebration, its patriotic significance has been emphasized. The Publicity Department cooperated in spreading this thought throughout the State. News items containing quotations from speeches on the Centennial have been sent to over eight hundred newspapers; the speech of Senator Magill to the Illinois Bankers at Quincy has been printed and widely circulated; the Governor's proclamation, in which he emphasized the patriotic idea, was mailed to all the newspapers and printed in practically all of them and was published in the Centennial Bulletin. Every item of news that could be used to impress upon the people the thought that the Celebration is really patriotic has been given the widest possible circulation.

"The result is a change in public sentiment. People are beginning to look upon the Celebration in a different light and to see that they were mistaken.

"This is a practical illustration of the use of publicity.

"Publicity can not stand alone. There must be something back of it. Without the speeches, without the initiative upon the part of the Governor and the Commission it would have been impossible to secure space in the newspapers. There must be some activity before there can be any publicity.

"The trouble with many attempts at newspaper publicity is that too much is expected of the editor. He is asked to write and publish articles whether there is anything to write about or not. Editors are public-spirited; they are always willing to help, but they have a right at least to expect cooperation.

"It is well to keep in mind some essential facts regarding local newspaper publicity:

"In the first place, as I have said, there must be some news to write about and this can be obtained by holding occasional meetings at which addresses by prominent men are delivered on the plans for the Centennial, or on historical subjects; by giving a lecture course on the history of the county; by prize essays in the schools; or by many other means previous to the beginning of active preparation for the celebration.

"In the second place, do not write long, tedious articles and ask the newspapers to publish them. They probably will do it out of friendship, but the editors know that this is not what the people want to read.

"Also some advertising should be done as the date of the local celebration approaches. It will help arouse the interest of the community, and will be a proper recognition of the work done by the newspapers.

"The local publicity committee should always keep in touch with the editors. An editor should be a member of the committee, if possible.

"Aside from newspaper publicity, many channels may be used. A Centennial Sunday will help to arouse the interest of the church people. Folders and circulars can be published. The merchants should be willing to mention the Centennial in their advertisements. Bankers and some of the leading mercantile houses probably will be willing to issue souvenirs in which a brief history of the State or of the county, or pictures of scenes of historic spots in the community may be published. Motion picture houses can be prevailed upon to throw an advertisement of the Centennial Celebration or reminders of the Centennial year upon their screens.

"You will find the people generally willing to cooperate in boosting the Centennial if it is called to their attention properly. The Centennial Commission will be glad to add to its mailing list the names of any one particularly interested in the Centennial publications in order that the entire State may be kept in close touch with the activities of the Commission. The Centennial posters also are available for display in public places."

Mr. Rice on Pageantry.

WALLACE RICE, Pageant Writer for the Centennial Commission, told how he would go about writing Centennial pageants.

"Pageantry is nothing if it is not calling upon the entire resources of the community for its production," he said. "It is not to be in the hands of people peculiarly skilled, professionally trained. It is going back to the good old days when everybody could act as all children can act now.

"We shall call upon the native, perhaps unsuspected, resources of each community. We shall ask the community not to allow any one portion of the community to monopolize or in any way usurp the prerogative of the pageant. The entire community—all sorts and conditions of people—are to be called upon to assist. The pageant will fail in any given community if it does not weld together the various proponent members of the community."

Mr. Rice explained that his plans as now outlined include a list of suggestions for processions, many of which have been sent in by request to the Commission by well known men and women of the State, with scenes to be staged and played on floats—the oldest form of pageantry. These may or may not be used in immediate and organic connection with the pageants themselves, since historic processions will form an integral part of the great pageant to be given in Springfield on October 5.

Already in hand and the first to be issued will be a series of fifteen minute scenes for school children, based upon the history of Illinois, six in number. These will call for simple costuming, and will show Indian, French, British and American boys and girls in characteristic sports and games, with an historical background and historical events woven into the action as far as possible. They can be used singly or in sequence. With the procession sug-

gestions already mentioned, they can also be utilized for a complete six-scene children's pageant, if so ambitious a program is desired, Mr. Rice explained.

A masque in two parts and a single scene, to be played in about forty minutes, will be written, based upon Indian myths common among the tribes which formerly populated this territory. It will contain lyrics and indicated dances, and will be suitable for presentation in or out of doors, either in daylight or in the evening. This will be suitable for children of a somewhat larger growth than the plays spoken of, or may be taken part in by adults. It will be rather lyrical than dramatic.

More ambitious will be the real pageant for the general use of all communities, large or small, within our boundaries. This will present five twenty-minute scenes, chosen with special reference to their dramatic values, with full dialogue and stage instructions, and historically accurate within the conditions demanded. Room is left for a sixth scene to be supplied locally from the events of the neighborhood. To each of the five scenes a prologue will be affixed, narrating the sequence of events not dramatically presented, so that from the first prologue to the close of the last scene a fairly complete history of Illinois will be presented to the eye and ear.

As far as possible, these scenes will provide for a full stage, whatever its size, readily accommodating the presentation to the needs of the community using it. As the best results will be had from the use of a stage too large to admit of an ordinary curtain, this pageant is for night production, utilizing the darkness following the lowering of the lights for the shifting of scenes. The processions referred to can also be used between the scenes, thus combining the two accepted forms of pageantry, dramatic and processional.

The pageant of the prologues and dramatic scenes was invented in Illinois by an Illinoisan and its first instance is Mr. Thomas Wood Stevens' "Pageant of the Italian Renaissance," given at the Art Institute in Chicago in 1909. Mr. Rice hopes, by means of entricate processions, to make another novel combination of the older forms for the commemoration of the Illinois Centennial.

The great pageant for Springfield will therefore show, if it is found fully practicable, the history of Illinois portrayed in six prologues, six twenty-minute dramatic scenes, and seven processions, forming a continuous history of the upbuilding from savage surroundings to our present civilization and concluding with a procession of Columbia and her Allies, appropriately costumed, bearing their national standards, and with their national music.

Music will play a conspicuous part in all these plays and processions, and it is expected that Illinois composers will make large original and adapted contributions to their successful presentation, including an Illinois Centennial March and Hymn.

Discussion by County Representatives.

THE DISCUSSION by county representatives was led by Judge Lyman McCarl of Adams County. Judge McCarl explained that last March an organization was completed for the preparation of the Centennial Celebration in Adams County. He said that it was proposed to have a vice president in every ward in the city of Quincy, and in every township of the county. The school teachers will be interested; lodges, churches and clubs will be urged to cooperate and other organizations will be called upon to do their part. It is the intention, Judge McCarl said, to make the Centennial a feature in picnics, chautauquas, and of other gatherings of the sort, during the coming summer.

"In the month of October," he said, "we propose to bring this observance to a climax by a week's celebration in the city of Quincy, which is the county seat of the county. On one day, perhaps Monday, we propose to celebrate

the period in which Illinois was under territorial rule. On the second day we propose to have Old Settlers' Day, and you, perhaps, will be interested to know that there is an old lady in Quincy that is one hundred years old to-day. On the third day we are going to have Governor's Day. John Wood, who was one of the early governors of the State, lived in Quincy. We are going to invite the Governor and all ex-Governors to be there on that day. On Thursday, we will have Military Day. You know that the Soldiers' Home of Illinois is located at Quincy, and we hope on that day to have one of the greatest parades ever held in Quincy, and to have victorious soldiers of three great wars—the war of 1861, the Spanish-American war and the present war—present on that day. Friday, we expect to make Industrial Day, and we want on that day to show the people of Illinois the progress of the State in all its activities, in machinery, in manufactured products, in books and everything that goes to make up the progress of mankind. Whether or not we will have a pageant will depend on how much money we raise, but we do expect to have a great many memorials."

James H. Crowder of Chicago, chairman of the Centennial Committee of the Grand Army of the Republic, declared that the veterans were anxious to do all they could to aid the Centennial. He said:

"We are insisting that in every county of the State of Illinois there shall be something on the program portraying the devotion of our people—of the sons and the fathers and the mothers—to the flag at the hour when our country was in peril 'that the government of the people, by the people and for the people' might not be destroyed, and every comrade feels that he is called upon to push forward this grand work. This is true now, especially with the great struggle in Europe. We should emphasize the devotion to the flag and country not only of the men of the past, but of the men we are sending out now."

Edward C. Page of DeKalb explained that the Northern Illinois State Normal School is placing great stress on the Centennial. There is an elective course in the history of Illinois and in addition a large collection of historical matter is being added to the museum.

Justice James H. Cartwright, of the Supreme Court, speaking for Ogle county, declared that county would be well prepared to present a comprehensive celebration. He explained that the greatest event of the Black Hawk war occurred in Ogle county, that it furnished Illinois two governors, and that in other ways it had played a great part in the early history of the State.

Judge Dewey of Cairo said that the County Superintendent of Schools was insisting that the Centennial be given a place at their teachers' meeting and that Alexander county planned during the year to hold celebrations, the exact form of which has not been determined. He called attention to the association of General Grant's name with Cairo, and praised the strategy of Illinois' great soldier.

"We expect that in our celebrations of this occasion in our county the incidents in the life of General Grant will be fittingly commemorated," he said.

Dr. Carl E. Black, of Jacksonville, said that while very little has been done in Morgan county, in an organization way, much has been discussed and that Morgan county will do her part.

"We have there the home of the two Governors Yates, and Governor Duncan, the home of William Jennings Bryan, Col. John J. Hardin, and many other distinguished personages, and these are a few of the local spots which can be marked in our county. The first college in Illinois was in Jacksonville; the first medical school was in Jacksonville; the first institute for the care of the insane was in Jacksonville; the first institution for the care of the blind; and the first institution for the care of the feeble-minded was

in Jacksonville. Governor Duncan wrote the first free school law in Illinois. These are a few of the things we have discussed for the celebration in Morgan County. We are proud of our history and we hope to do our part."

Counties Represented at Meeting.

A NUMBER of other county representatives spoke briefly on what it is expected will be done in their home counties. Discussion was lively and showed intense interest throughout the State in the coming celebration.

It also indicated that each county is working out its problems, and that there will be no stereotype form of county celebrations.

The following fifty-eight counties were represented at the meeting: Adams, Alexander, Bureau, Cass, Champaign, Christian, Coles, Cook, Cumberland, DeKalb, DeWitt, Edgar, Edwards, Effingham, Fayette, Ford, Franklin, Hancock, Henry, Iroquois, Jackson, Jasper, Jefferson, Jersey, Kane, Kendall, Knox, Lake, LaSalle, Logan, McDonough, McLean, Macon, Macoupin, Madison, Marion, Mason, Menard, Montgomery, Morgan, Moultrie, Ogle, Peoria, Piatt, Rock Island, St. Clair, Sangamon, Schuyler, Shelby, Stevenson, Tazewell, Vermilion, Warren, Wayne, Whiteside, Will, Williamson, Winnebago.

The Illinois Day Banquet.

MORE than four hundred guests attended the Illinois Day banquet at the Leland hotel in Springfield on December 3. It was one of the most delightful occasions of its kind ever held in the Capital of Illinois. Governor Frank O. Lowden presided and former Governors Joseph W. Fifer, Richard Yates, and Edward F. Dunne, and United States Senator Lawrence Y. Sherman were speakers. The invocation was delivered by Rev. Frederic Siedenburg, S. J., a member of the Commission. Wallace Rice read an original poem, "Illinois and War."

In introducing Governor Lowden as toastmaster, Dr. Otto L. Schmidt, Chairman of the Commission, said:

"A hundred years ago in the last year of Illinois as a territory its course towards statehood was guided by men of proven worth and men who proved themselves in the future to deserve their reputation. To-day, we are in a crisis greater than that of a hundred years ago. The State is guided by a man of proven worth and one who, without question, will prove to us in the future that the people have not misplaced their confidence."

In taking charge of the meeting Governor Lowden spoke as follows:

"Mr. Chairman and fellow Illinoisans: We are just entering upon the hundredth year of our existence as a State. There have been those who have believed that we ought not to celebrate this anniversary because of the great perils which environ us. Others of us have felt sure that a study of our past history would inspire us to be better men and women in this crucial present.

"If we shall fully realize the State which these fathers founded for us a hundred years ago, it means that we shall fully realize the price the pioneers and those who followed them until to-day have paid for the blessings we enjoy, and it will strengthen our arms, it will renew our courage, it will make us to look with a clearer and more steadfast eye at the dangers which confront us. I confess that I believe, for one, that this celebration under the auspices of the Centennial Commission ought to be one of the most virile, one of the most persuasive and one of the most powerful of all patriotic agencies which we of Illinois can invoke at this time. It has heartened me greatly to-day, the magnificent attendance at this initial meeting—men and women who know of our past, who know the sacrifices and the struggles

which it has held, who know that while we have won great triumphs, we have not won those triumphs without great effort and without great devotion. They come to this capital city of the State from every corner of the State, and their presence is a pledge that this Celebration of our one hundredth anniversary will be one of the epochal events in our one hundred years of history.

"But I am here, I realize, not to make a speech, but to introduce to you those who will. I regret exceedingly that Governor Deneen, who was to respond to the first toast, is unavoidably detained, and while I regret his absence, I congratulate you that his place will be most ably filled by Lawrence Y. Sherman, who will respond to the toast, 'The Pioneer State.' And while I as a mere Governor do not say that any mere United States Senator can take the place of any ex-Governor, I am willing to admit that you will hear one of the best speeches you have ever heard in your life, by Senator Sherman."

Senator Sherman praised the pioneer as a man who had builded so well the foundation for this great State. Although he spoke extemporaneously, having been notified only shortly before the banquet that he was to take the place of former Governor Deneen, who was unavoidably detained in Chicago, his address showed a wide knowledge of the early history of Illinois.

Former Governor Joseph W. Fifer spoke on "Illinois and the Civil War." He began by a brief review of the early days of the State and then approached the critical period in the sixties, when Illinois showed its loyalty to the Union and did so much toward saving the Nation. He called attention to the fact that Illinois had furnished not only the great soldiers but the great statesmen of that important period.

Former Governor Dunne's subject was "Illinois' Men of Eloquence." He told of the orators produced by this State from the earliest days down to the present.

"I know of no State that can present a greater roster of accomplished orators than the State of Illinois," Governor Dunne said, "and it should be a labor of love for some of Illinois' students and historians to compile and preserve for posterity some of the brightest gems of some of these great sons of Illinois. The eloquence of these men has done much to shape the policies and guide the destinies of this great State and Nation and to stir the emotions of men to the accomplishment of great achievements in history."

Former Governor Yates, in discussing "Illinois To-day," spoke briefly on Illinois in the present crisis.

"Let us never forget that Illinois furnished 259,000 men to the army and navy fifty years ago," he said. "The population of Illinois was only 1,700,000, and so Illinois furnished—our fathers and mothers furnished—one man to the army and navy out of every six souls of the population. If we do as well as they, and if we shall be called upon to do as well as they, we must furnish one-sixth of our population and our population being four times their population, we must furnish four times 259,000 men, or 1,400,000 men."

The addresses delivered at the banquet will be printed by the State Historical Library.

Illinois and War.

By Wallace Rice.

(Read by the author at the Illinois Day Banquet.)

Illinois commands us, her loyal children,
Here to meet tonight in new consecration,
Crossing with her over the troubled
threshold
Of a new era.

Jewel-bright her story, and proud her people
Gathered here recounting her past achieve-
ment;
While the blare of bugles and tramp of
war-hosts
Call to new duties.

Born was she in warfare, and her forth-
coming
Red with tales of battle along these
prairies:
First of settlers here was the iron-handed
Henry de Tonty.

Joliet, LaSalle, Pere Marquette the pious,
Prophets and adventurers, brought the en-
sign
France sent westward floating above our
rivers—
These our beginnings.

Britain's flag awhile on our ramparts flut-
tered;
Till Virginia came, and the Starry Banner
Rose in splendor never to be supplanted,
Emblem of freemen.

Illinois, through Clark and his fearless
Long Knives,
Gave the Nation, first of her gifts, the
empire
Of the broad Northwest, to preserve and
cherish
Freedom forever.

Soon upon the Flag was our Star of State-
hood
Brightly placed, the better to hold the
Union
One throughout the years. How we have
repaid this,
History blazons.

First in Mexico, when at Buena Vista,
Gallant Hardin perished, on to the City
Marching up with Scott, never once de-
feated
Illinois battles.

Rose the Great Revolt. Did our Douglas
falter?
At the call two hundred and sixty thousand
Fighting men go forth. Ours their chosen
leader,
Grant the undaunted.

Ours that Man of men, more than peer of
princes,
Humble-hearted, yet honoring man and
woman
More than any crown, the Emancipator
Abraham Lincoln.

Peace ensues, and here from our golden
corn fields
And rich mines beneath are afforded
treasure,
Wealth beyond our dreams, with the whir-
ring work shops
Adding new treasure.

Beauty, too, is ours; glowing arts and
letters;
Science sound and deep; law to help the
helpless;
While Religion builds templed shrines,
high altars
Free as the sunlight.

Peace becomes our faith and our fond
conviction.
On a sudden Europe, in flame enveloped,
Startles us from dreaming. We see in
horror
Arson and murder

Busy at our doors, as the desperate conflict
'Twixt a right divine held by sceptred
despots
And a government for and by the people
Rocks land and ocean.

Vain our hope for peace; and our old flags
beckon us:
France, who gave us being, and Greater
Britain,
Tonty's home, fair Italy, Freedom's off-
spring,
Roll out their drumbeats

And we rush to arms. Hear the trumpets
blaring!
On our sacred soil see our brave young
warriors,
Youth in blue or khaki, our sons and
brothers,
Haste to the Colors!

Illinois renews now the fine old pledges
Given at her birth and redeemed so
proudly;
Illinois once more gives with solemn glad-
ness
Her best and noblest.

How can she do less, she who ended slavery
In its age-old form, now that new enslave-
ment
Threatens at her gates? Hear our fathers
cheering,
Liberty! Union!

Liberty for all, great or little peoples—
This our mighty task, this our sacred duty;
Never peace until mankind in union
Dominates bloodshed.

God of Liberty, Illinois is praying,
Not for glory or gratified ambition,
But for generous truce with no thought of
conquest,
War for War's death blow.

We who gave America in her peril
Instruments for victory, Grant and Lincoln,
Under God shall force new emancipation,
Freeing Man's spirit.



